I think that the colour of the forehead in my *C. canifrons* is correctly described; from my recollection it was of a clear uniform greyish ash, with no appearance of being soiled, and the bird-dealer who had it in charge said that while it had lived (say for three months) there had been no change in its colour. But, whether described correctly or not, I have shown conclusively, by pointing out other differences of plumage, that it is very distinct from *C. ochroptera.*

There are some points in which Mr. Hartert's new species (*C. rothschildi*) closely resembles *C. canifrons.* They are much alike in the colours on the bend of the wing, *i. e.* yellow, with scarlet next the body; the primaries of both are dark blue, and in both the outer web of the outer tail-feather is bluish. I think that there are three distinct, closely allied species of this group of *Chrysotis,* all of them being bluish on the abdomen and having a broad terminal band on the tail of pale yellowish green.

The dimensions of *C. canifrons* somewhat exceed those given of the other two species. I am surprised that specimens of *C. canifrons* were not obtained by Mr. Hartert, but Aruba may not be its exact habitat.

New York, August 12th, 1893.

LI.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

No. X. (July 4th, 1893.)

The ninth meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 21st of June, 1893.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, F.R.S.

Members present:—R. S. Clarke, H. E. Dresser, H. O. Forbes, W. R. Ogilvie Grant, E. Hartert, A. P. Loyd, E. Neale, Frank Penrose, R. H. Read, Hon. Walter Rothschild, Howard Saunders (*Treas.*), H. Seebohm, R. Bowdler Sharpe, E. Cavendish Taylor, J. T. Tristram-Valentine.

Guests: T. F. Althaus, J. S. Whitaker (of Palermo).

A letter received from Prof. ALPHONSE MILNE-EDWARDS stated that his attention had been called by the Editor to the fact that the names of the genera *Pelargopsis* and *Tachyornis*, as proposed by him, had been preoccupied; he therefore wished to propose for *Pelargopsis* the amended name of *Pelargocrex*, and for *Tachyornis* the amended name of *Belornis*.

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE exhibited the type specimen of *Rallus plateni*, which had been lent to him by Professor W. Blasius. This fine Wood-Rail had been discovered by the well-known traveller Dr. Platen, at Rurukan in Minahasa, W. Celebes. It was singularly like *Aramides* in appearance and build, while the barring of the flanks recalled *Hypotænidia*. Its long bill proclaimed it to belong to the section of Rails which included *Gymnocrex*, *Aramides*, *Megacrex*, and *Habroptila*; but its closest ally was evidently the South-American *Aramides*, on which account Dr. Sharpe proposed to call the genus

ARAMIDOPSIS, gen. n

Genus simile generi "*Aramides*" dicto, sed rostro longiore et graciliore, ad basin hallucem haud æquante, et sulco nasali longius producto distinguendum.

Typus est *Aramidopsis plateni* (Blasius).

The bill was very long and slender, and of nearly equal width the whole way, so that when measured at the base it was found to be less than the hind toe, whereas in *Aramides* the depth of the bill at base was about equal to the hind toe.

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE also drew attention to the following new species of birds, of which Mr. Hose had recently received examples from Mount Kalulong, in Sarawak. Dr. Sharpe proposed the following names for them:—

TURDINUS KALULONGÆ, sp. n.

Similis *T. magnirostri*, sed pileo infuscato, gutture imo et præpectore toto cinereis minimè striolatis distinguendus. Long. tot. 6 poll., culm. 0·65, alæ 3·3, caudæ 2·8, tarsi 0·8.

TURDINUS TEPHROPS, sp. n.

Similis *T. sepiario*, sed pileo saturate griseo, haud dorso concolore, hypochondriis et subcaudalibus lætè cervinis, et gutture imo et præpectore cinereo striatis distinguendus. Long. tot. 5·2 poll., culm. 0·8, alæ 3·0, caudæ 1·55, tarsi 1·1.

GLAUCIDIUM BORNEENSE.

G. simile *G. brodiei* et *G. sylvatico,* sed ab ambobus fasciâ cervicali albâ distinguendum. Long. tot. 6·0 poll., culm. 0·55, alæ 3·65, caudæ 1·9, tarsi 0·8.

A further communication from Dr. Sharpe described a new species of *Spilornis* from Sarawak, with the following diagnosis:—

SPILORNIS RAJA, sp. n.

Similis *S. sulaensi,* sed fasciis albidis pectoralibus et abdominalibus, axillaribusque valde crebrioribus distinguendus. Long. tot. 18·5 poll., alæ 12·2, caudæ 7·0, tarsi 3·25.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE GRANT gave an account of a successful expedition which he had made to Banffshire with Capt. Savile Reid, to obtain the nests of the Snow-Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) and the Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*). The probable locality of the breeding-places of these two species had been indicated to him by Mr. F. D. Godman, F.R.S., with such foresight that Mr. Ogilvie Grant had obtained the nests of both species on the first day of his expedition. The nests of these two rare species of British birds would be shortly exhibited in the series of naturally mounted groups at the British Museum.

Mr. SCLATER exhibited a skin of the Grey Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*), apparently of a bird assuming summer plumage, from Chili, transmitted to him by Dr. R. A. Philippi, of Santiago, C.M.Z.S., and remarked that the occasional visits of this Phalarope to Chili had been already noted by Mr. Salvin (P. Z. S. 1883, p. 429).

Mr. Saunders ('Manual,' p. 551) had stated that the Red-necked Phalarope (*P. hyperboreus*) also occurred in Chili, but Mr. Sclater had not been able to find any authority for this, though Wilson's Phalarope of N. America (*P. wilsoni*) was an occasional visitor to Chili and Patagonia (see Seebohm, 'Plovers,' p. 313, and James's 'New List of Chilian Birds,' p. 11).

Mr. SCLATER also exhibited a skin of a rare Pigeon (*Geophaps plumifera*) [*cf.* Gould, 'Birds of Australia,' v. pl. 69] from Northern Queensland, one of ten which had been received alive at the Zoological Gardens, Antwerp. Mr. Gould's type of the species was for many years unique, but more recently several specimens had been obtained in North-western Australia by the late Mr. T. H. Bowyer-Bower, and were now in the British Museum.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited specimens of three species of *Chasiempis* from the Sandwich Islands. Of all of these species he had received examples of young and old birds from Mr. Henry Palmer. Mr. Rothschild pointed out that, while most of the genera of Sandwich Island birds were distributed all over the archipelago, the genus *Chasiempis* was confined to the islands of Kauai, Hawaii, and Oahu. While Mr. Sclater had maintained that there was only one species of *Chasiempis* in the Sandwich Islands, Dr. Stejneger had recognized no less than five different forms, this result being attained by separating the rufous-rumped birds, which were the young ones, from the white-rumped birds, which were the adults. Mr. Rothschild pointed out that there were three distinct species, as follows:—

Chasiempis sclateri, of Ridgway, from Kauai; *C. ridgwayi*, Stejneger, from Hawaii; and *C. sandwichensis* (Gmelin), from Oahu.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also exhibited and described examples of the following species:—

LOXOPS WOLSTENHOLMEI, sp. nov.

This little species can be at once distinguished from *L. coccinea* (Gm.), and *L. ochracea*, Rothsch., by its smaller size and the dull cinnabar-red of the upper surface. The rump and belly are also cinnabar, but strongly flushed with orange.

Wings and tail brown, each feather bordered on the outer edge with buffy red. Wing 2·2 inches, tail 1·7.

Hab. Island of Oahu, Sandwich group.

Named after Henry Palmer's companion, who shot the only specimen at present known.

VIRIDONIA MACULATA (Cab.).

This bird was originally described by Professor Cabanis from an adult female and an immature male from Oahu, and placed in the genus *Himatione* (Mus. Hein. i. p. 100, note, 1851).

A large series of this rare species had been sent in April last by Henry Palmer from Oahu, which proved that the bird was not a true *Himatione*, but formed a second species of the genus *Viridonia* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, x. p. 112).

Adult male. Upper surface bright olive-green; forehead, throat, and under surface bright golden yellow, less bright on the under surface, and fading almost to white at the vent. Flanks slightly mottled with olive-green.

Hab. Island of Oahu, in thick jungle high on the mountains.

ANOUS HAWAIIENSIS, sp. nov.

This species, which is confined to the Hawaiian group of islands, differs from its nearest congener *A. melanogenys*, Gray, in that the grey colour, instead of being confined to the crown of the head, is spread over the neck and interscapular region. The tail and rump also, instead of being black, are pale grey. Under surface of neck also slightly washed with grey, instead of being uniform black as in *A. melanogenys*. The wing in the new species seems to be shorter, varying from 0·5 to 0·75 inch. The beak is slightly stouter and a little less pointed.

Types in Mus. W. Rothschild and in Brit. Mus.

ŒSTRELATA NIGRIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Œ. defilippianæ, Gigl. et Salvad., affinis, sed rostro multo breviore et robustiore, ad basin latiore; margine alarum subtus latiore, nigricanti-griseo; remige externo subtus (parte exposita) in pogonio interno fere omnino nigro, reliquorum parte proxima tantum alba; axillaribus albis. Long. tot. circa 12 poll., al. 8·7, caud. rectr. med. 4·1, rectr. later. 3·25, rostri a rictu 1·25, tars. 1·15, dig. med. et int. 1·35, dig. ext. 1·1. (Type in Mus. W. Rothschild.)

Hab. Kermadec Islands.

Obs. This species belongs to the "*Œ. cooki* (Gray)" section of the genus *Œstrelata,* of which *Œ. defilippiana* is also a member. It differs from all its congeners in having a short, stout, wide bill, and in the almost total absence of white on the inner webs of the outer primary beneath, the under wing-coverts, with the exception of a rather wide margin, being white as well as the axillary feathers.

THALASSOGERON SALVINI, sp. nov.

Similis *Th. cauto,* sed rostro multo minore, ad basin minus elevato, plumbescente nec albido, tarsis et digitis brevioribus quoque dignoscendus.

♀ mari similis.

Hab. New Zealand.

Obs. This is the "*Diomedea cauta*" of Buller and other writers on New Zealand birds. On comparing my series of specimens with one of Gould's types of *T. cautus* in the British Museum, the differences above pointed out are apparent.

In coloration this species is apparently greyer on the head and neck, the dark loral mark in front of the eye being very conspicuous. This species, as well as *T. cautus,* belong to Mr. Ridgway's genus *Thalassogeron,* the sides of the culminicorn being nearly parallel to the base and separated from the latericorn by an interval of soft skin.

DIOMEDEA BULLERI, sp. nov.

Thalassogeronti culminato quoad colores similis, sed rostro pallidiore, culmine ad basin latiore, ad latera attingente, culmine omnino flavo; alis subtus niveis.

Hab. New Zealand.

Type in Mus. W. Rothschild.

Obs. This is the "*Diomedea culminata*" of Buller and other

New-Zealand writers, but it differs materially from the true *Thalassogeron culminatus* (Gould), a species of Ridgway's genus *Thalassogeron*, the base of the culminicorn being separated by an interval of soft skin from the latericorn. In this respect the present species is somewhat intermediate between *Diomedea* and *Thalassogeron*, but the base of the culminicorn, though not so well developed, distinctly spreads and has a well-defined posterior margin.

It is just possible that this species may prove to be *Diomedea gilliana* of Coues, from an unknown locality, but the bill is differently coloured, and the under wing-coverts are white instead of the same colour as the upper surface.

These three species of *Procellariidæ* in my collection were pointed out to me as new by Mr. Osbert Salvin, who has kindly confirmed the diagnoses.

The Members then adjourned to the large room at the Frascati Restaurant, where Mr. Rothschild exhibited specimens of all the new species described by him at the Meeting, and called attention to other rare birds from his collection. Among these were examples of *Phalacrocorax featherstoni* of Buller, of which a living example and many skins were shown, as well as skins of *Tetraophasis szechenyi* and *Palæornis salvadorii*.

Mr. Rothschild likewise exhibited living specimens of the various species of *Apteryx*, 9 in number, viz. :—

2 *Apteryx mantelli*, ♂ ♀.
2 „ *lawryi*, ♂ ♀.
2 „ *oweni*, ♂ ♀.
2 „ *haasti*, ♂ ♀.
1 „ *occidentalis*, ♀.

The following paper was then read, and was illustrated by the exhibition of nearly 100 specimens of *Apteryges* :—

"Notes on the Genus *Apteryx*.

By the Hon. Walter Rothschild.

"Since my controversy with Mr. H. O. Forbes in the pages of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' on the subject of *Apteryx haasti*, I have gone exhaustively into the history of the genus *Apteryx*, and I hope soon to publish a complete Monograph on the subject.

"Possessing, however, a large series of skins, and examples of no less than five species in a living state, I thought it would be interesting to the Club to exhibit this series of skins, along with the living specimens, and I add a few remarks on the geographical distribution and synonymy of this very strange family of birds.

"Hitherto five species of *Apteryx* have been described and accepted, viz.:—

"*Apteryx australis*, Shaw.
A. mantelli, Bartlett (syn. *A. bulleri*, Sharpe).
A. maximus, Verreaux.
A. oweni, Gould.
A. haasti, Potts.

"On these five species there have been many discussions, especially with regard to *A. mantelli*, *A. haasti*, and *A. maximus*.

"As regards *A. mantelli*, I can only point out that Dr. Otto Finsch maintained that Mr. Bartlett's diagnosis was founded on a false basis, and he, moreover, believed that the North-Island *Apteryx* was barely worthy of subspecific rank. Sir Walter Buller, however, and all other ornithologists who have expressed any opinion on the subject, maintain, and I am convinced rightly, that the North-Island bird is distinct from *A. australis*. But Sir Walter Buller unfortunately misled Dr. Sharpe into re-naming the North-Island bird by omitting to state that, however faint were the characters which Bartlett used to diagnose his species, he most emphatically stated (P. Z. S. 1850, p. 276) that all the specimens of his *A. mantelli* came from the *North* Island. This fact, I think, establishes without a doubt the priority of Mr. Bartlett's name of *Apteryx mantelli*.

"By many people it has been maintained that *Apteryx haasti* is a natural hybrid between *A. australis* and *A. oweni*.

This I believe to be entirely erroneous, because, although at Okarita, where the original specimens of *A. haasti* were obtained, *A. australis* and *A. oweni* were at one time found, the localities whence I have obtained *A. haasti* in some numbers during the last few years are quite uninhabited by the other species. *A. haasti* at the present time inhabits the crater-like valleys between the highlands of the southern and central mountain-chains in the South Island; but it is also found in isolated places in the King-country in the North Island.

"*Apteryx australis* was formerly abundant all over the lower scrub-covered districts of the South Island, but is now almost exclusively confined to the Dusky-Bay region.

"*Apteryx maximus* is almost a fictitious species, though I am inclined to agree with Prof. Hutton that it was only an overgrown *A. haasti*. The name was published originally, without a description, by Bonaparte in the 'Comptes Rendus,' xliii. p. 841, taken from an unpublished manuscript of Jules Verreaux, and then Prof. Hutton described a foot in his 'Catalogue of the Birds of New Zealand' and ascribed it to this species. Both references, however, distinctly refer to a bird from the *South Island*. In 1890, Sir Walter Buller finally announced that he had discovered the true *A. maximus* on Stewart Island, and I am fortunate in possessing the entire series from his collection; but I most emphatically say that this species cannot be *A. maximus* of Verreaux, and therefore I have much pleasure in naming it *Apteryx lawryi*, after Sir W. Lawry Buller.

"Sir W. Buller fully described this bird before the Wellington Scientific Society. All that I shall add is, therefore, that though the differences between it and *A. australis* are very slight, they are apparently constant, owing, no doubt, to the isolation of the species.

"*Apteryx oweni* is found exclusively on the east coast of the South Island, and there is nothing particular to be said regarding this species.

"On the west coast of the South and North Islands, from one end to the other, occurs, however, a grey *Apteryx*, which has hitherto been confounded with the typical *A. oweni.* This form differs from *A. oweni* in its much larger size (being quite as big as *A. australis*), in its comparatively very small bill, and in the heavy black bars on the feathers. I propose to call this *Apteryx occidentalis,* a subspecies of *A. oweni.*

"So far I consider we shall be justified in accepting the following as a complete list of the species of *Apteryx* as at present known :—

"*A. australis,* Shaw. South Island.
A. lawryi, sp. nov. Stewart Island.
A. mantelli, Bartl. North Island.
A. oweni, Gould. East coast, South Island.
A. oweni occidentalis, subsp. n. North Island, and west coast, South Island.
A. haasti, Potts. Central South Island and west of the North Island.
A. maximus, Verr. (sp. dub.). South Island."

LII.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

[Continued from p. 463.]

87. *Barboza du Bocage on the Birds of Angola.*

[Additions et Corrections à 'l'Ornithologie d'Angola.' Par J. V. Barboza du Bocage. Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. e Nat. Lisboa, 2ª ser. no. viii. p. 248, e no. ix. p. 6, 1893.]

Since the publication of the 'Ornithologie d'Angola' in 1881, the well-known collector M. Anchieta has not ceased to send specimens from various localities of the interior of that country to the Lisbon Museum. M. Barboza du Bocage now gives us the corrections and additions to his work, necessitated by the receipt of these collections and in other ways. They relate to about 70 species, of which *Scoptelus anchietæ* and *Nectarinia gadowi* are now described as new. A single example of the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) from Angola is recorded.